Vol. XXX No. 9,239.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

NO FURTHER MOVEMENT AT ORLEANS-GEN. PALADINES PROMOTED-THE BAVARIANS DE-SERTING-FRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES HAS-TENING TO RE-ENFORCE VON DER TANN-DIJON OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870. Nothing official from Paris or the army of the Loire has been published to-day. Gen. Aurelles de Paladines is, by decree of the Government, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire. It is reported that the Bavarians of Gen. Von Der Tann's command are deserting in considerable numbers, and the peasants capture and bring them into

Prince Frederick Charles has reached the river Yonne. His columns converge at Seus, and he will cross the river to the assistance of Von Der Tann with an army estimated at 160,000 men. His troops occupy Donlevant and Troges.

The Prussian force at Chevigny, about 4,800 strong has been recalled to Gray, in the Department of Haute Saone, owing to the recapture of the City of Dijon by the French. Three hundred Prussians attacked Dôle yesterday, but were repulsed by the

A dispatch from Mézieres, dated yesterday, says a force of 800 troops made a sortic there on that day, and disengaged a body of Francs-tireurs who were surrounded at Prael. One hundred Prussians were

Advices from St. Peravy show that there have been constant engagements between the Francstireurs and the Prussian scouts for several days past. Many have been killed on both sides.

The Government, in the Monitour, thanks the Na tional Guard of the Department of the Seine-et-Marne for their gallant conduct in capturing a body of Pressian cavalry, and mentions their exploit in

A Prussian column from Rheims threatens the army of Gen. Cambriels. The town of Auxoane, in the Department of Cote d'Or, has been nearly ininvested by the Prussians.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. THE PRUSSIAN WORKS STILL UNFINISHED-AR-RIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Versailles writes 11th inst.: "Paris papers of the 8th inst, have been received here. The newspapers of the Red Republicans still accuse the Government of feebleness and treachery, but Trochu and his colleagues can evidently brave their full power. The public feeling is still in favor of resistance.

"The Prussian siege works are unfinished, but able to resist a sortic. The men are better massed, and reënforcements have arrived. English refugees came in on the 10th, who left Paris on the 8th inst. They were obliged to walk nearly the whole distance from Paris to Charenton, and thence, 35 miles, by a circuitous route, to Versailles. Some gave up and

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VOSGES.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR GARIBALDI-A PLAN OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS PERFECTED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

The special correspondent of The Tribune with Garibaldi sends dispatch from Creuzot: "Eight that the Parisians have plenty of provisions for four months, and that they have taken active measurements." came vesterday to Autun-a deputation from Creuzot to Garibaldi-offering to place themselves and a whole establishment at his order, to fabricate mitrailleuses, cannon, or Chassepots, or to put on red shirts and fight." (Creuzot is a manufacturing town, 12 miles S. S. E. of Autun, of about 8,000 population, principally employed in coal and iron mining, and in founderies and machine

"All the unmarried men from ages of 19 to 40 have previously been enrolled, and of the remainder. all married men under 40 must now start. The priests were all furned out of the seminary at Autua by Garibaldi's order, and the pupils sent home. Gambetta is reported to have been displeased, but he did not countermand the order.

"Ricciotti Garibaldi is to command the Francstireurs composing the Fourth Brigade. One battery and some Spencer rifles have arrived. Gen. Bossak's headquarters are settled at Epinac (10 miles E. N. E. of Autun). A long interview took place to-day between him and Garibaldi, to perfect their plans for intended operations. The ground is covered with

THE SURRENDER OF VERDUN.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE REDS AND THE TROOPS-LACK OF DISCIPLINE AMONG THE FRENCH

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870. $\pmb{\Lambda}$ special correspondent of The Tribune at Verdun

writes on the 9th: "I have just entered this town and fortress, which has surrendered to Gen. Von Gayl with 4,600 prisoners, including two generals and about 100 officers. The citadel suffered much from bombardment. Most of the barracks and store-rooms are in ruins. The bembardment was to have been renewed, and Gen. Manteuffel, with his corps, was already on the march to assist the detachment hitherto besieging the fortress. But the offisers of the citadel were not able to keep the soldiers longer under discipline.

The Red Republicans resisted the surrender, and last night took up arms against the garrison. A fight ensued, and several were killed and wounded. But the Prussians entered Verdun without a demon stration from the inhabitants. The citadel was still provisioned for several weeks. Many rifled guns and quantities of ammunition and other war materials were thrown into the river. Last night, Gen. Wallersbach, the commander, left for Wilhelms

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A FRENCH RECRUITING OFFICE IN STRASHOURG-MISED-THE NEUTRAL POWERS THANKED BY THE FRENCH-ACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH

The Prussian authorities in Strasbourg have discovered and broken up a recruiting office for the French service. The establishment, though confacted with great secreey, had been in successful

sians seriously compromise the neutrality of Swit-

A note from the French Government thanks the neutrals for their late intervention in behalf of peace. The note says: "The acceptance of the harsh Prussian terms would have been virtually subscribing to our own subjugation."

A dispatch from Lyons announces that the m tinous soldiers of the Garde Mobile, have been tried, and three of them executed. The returns from the municipal elections in Marseilles are all in. They foot up as follows: Republicans, 29,000; Communists, 8,000. The city has been and is perfectly

Hamburg-American steamer Westphalia which sailed on the 2d inst. for New-York, took refuge on the 10th inst. at Cuxhaven, owing to the movements of the French fleet near the mouth of the Elbe. The German vessel Fenna Johanna has been captured by a French gunboat.

Great enthusiasm was created at the Vienna Bourse by the announcement that the Prussians had evacuated Orleans.

BEFORE PARIS.

THE PRUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS—THEIR INFERIOR CHARACTER—AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK'S SECRETARY—THE SIEGE TO LAST

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] St. Germain, Oct. 30 .- There are now 230 slege-guns in park to the south of Paris. These guns are of a most miscellaneous and incongruous character. Some are muzzle-loaders, some breech-loaders, some rifled, some smooth-bores, some of bronze, some of eastiron, some of steel. There are about half a dezen so pounders, some fifty or sixty 24-pounders-muzzle-loading, some rifled, some smooth-forty-six 12-pounders, these being bronze rifled breech-loaders. Then there are about 60 small 6-pounders, mounted on peculiarly constructed carriages, so as to attain a great elevation, and nsequently an extreme range. These are said to be able to throw a shell 6,000 schints, or about 5,500 yards, a range which the German officers seem to consider enormous. But even the new disparaged Armstrongs will easily throw 9,000 yards, or just double the distance There are some 20 very old-fashioned mortars of bronze, one of which is said to have been east in 1640! There are a few new rifled steel mortars of new constructionlater than 1640, that is-which can throw a shell weighing 170 pounds. I may add, in conclusion, that my unfavorable opinion of the Prussian siege train is shared by Capt. Hezier of the British army. Many of the guns, notably some of the heaviest, are naval guns, taken from the useless Prussian fleet.

It is hardly necessary to say that great precautions are taken as to visiting the guns, "no strangers allowed here" being strictly enforced, and I had to show countless "passes" and the like before I got leave from the officer in charge to make my little tour of inspection. Even to you I dare not mention where the guns are, as it would be looked on as betraying a State secret and might procure my expulsion from the Prussian lines. Before visiting the guns the second time I had an in-

teresting conversation with Count Von Kendell, Bis-marck's secretary and right-hand man. I was anxious to see the Chancellor himself, but he had gone to the King's to assist in the ceremony of conferring the title of Graf" on Von Moltke and the making of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles into Field Marshals Von Kendell is a tall, stout man of about 40, with prematurely gray hair, and a not unpleasant though rather hard-looking face. He was glad to be able to confirm the report that all fereigners would be let out of Paris. I could not help saying that really it seemed that the Chancellor had gone a step too far in his anxiety not to punish innocent people, for every one had had fair warning of what was coming. We then talked of M. Thiers and his mission, and it was clear, although Herr Von Kendell is too good a diplomatist to say so directly, that he had not only a very small opinion of M. Thiers himself, but did not think it the least likely his mission would have any success. "The Parisians are obstinate, and I don't believe even the news of the fall of Metz, which M. Thiers has been requested to take with him, will change their determination to resist to the last. They persist in thinking that the siege of Paris will be our destruction." Then we talked of the great victory of Metz, and Kendell said he could not understand how such a number of men-173,000-could ever lay down their arms. "German, American, or English soldiers would never have done such a thing. Why, the English hold India with less than that number of men. The French are bad soldiers, bad, very bad." About the bombardment be said: "I think we shall be here in the Spring. It is now pretty certain whether, before the bombardment begins, we would not allow the French women and children to leave Paris. But this is impossible, for the effects of a bombardment of so large a city as Paris is of course more moral than material, and we count on the terror of the women and children and their husbands' fear for them. But the bombardment cannot begin until the second week in November, and I doubt if it will then."

THE REAR OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

THE TROUBLE OF HAVING YOUR C VN RAILROAD CAR-A PEEP AT NANCY-THE RED CROSS OF ST. JOHN-MISMANAGEMENT OF A SANITARY COMMISSION.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NANCY, Oct. 24 .- To have a correct impres sion of the war it is quite as necessary to be acquainted with the rear of the army as with the front, but any one sho proposes to pursue his researches in that direction, if he consults his personal predilections, will discontinue in Germany of supplies, recruits, sutlers, army contract ors, and the innumerable hordes of doubtful characters that already infest the army, is Mayence. From that sity there is direct communication by railroad with Courcelles on the east side of Metz, by way of Snarbrück and Remilly. In order to open a direct railroad line to the army operating before Paris a contract was made to build a railroad from Remilly to Pont-a-Mousson, a distance o 25 miles, and this was done within 40 days, but it was found to be so imperfectly built that it was deemed imprudent to transport anything but the most unimportant materials by that route. When I proposed to travel upon it, a railroad inspector was so much concerned for my safety that in the course of his expostulation he told me that an accident occurred in nine cases out of ten. For all practical purposes, this road is of no use whatever for transportation beyond Metz, and the main route is from Mayence to Marteuil suf-Marne, by way of Weissenburg, Vendenteim (near Strasbourg), Nancy, and Chalons. For the last fortnight this road was entirely used for transporting the heavy artillery to be used against Paris, so that stores of grain flour, bread, as well as of other articles less important to the army, were collected at various points, and were ruined from exposure to the inclemency of the weather, while the horses were without fodder and the troops were subsisting en potators. Now that the transportation of cannon and ammunition has been completed, all the other supplies are moved forward at once, and the result is that everything progresses very slowly indeed, Yesterday morning, at Weissenlerg, I had before me

the problem, how to transport my horse, servant, and carriage within the shortest possible space of time to the terminus of the railroad. Having all this luggage safely secured in a covered car which was placed at my disposal, I had nothing to do but wait at the depot with it in my charge, until a train should pass in order to have it attached. When this would happen was of course uncertain, as there is no fixed time for the arrival and departure of the trains. As the rails have been frequently torn up by the peasants, travel in the daytime is attended with some risk and has been forbidden; but by some kind of fiction the officers of the road consider it to be daytime from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and keep the trains in motion until that time. Consequently, not to risk the possibility of missing a train, I was obliged to be on hand at an unreasonably early hour. I patroled the depot, watching my car as I LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

The principle in Stranbourg by Stranbourg by Carlas II and College in Carlas II and Carlas one came in my direction, and I succeeded in getting

under way. For two or three hours everything went on smoothly, and we arrived safely at Vendenbeim, the junction of the reads from Welssenburg to Strasbourg, and from It is stated that a number of decements found in ever, near a small village (Gramat, I believe it is called). balloon which was recently captured by the Prus- the cars were juited and knocked about in an unpleasant | fare

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

train before us had got off the track and plowed into the ground. This accident seemed provided especially divert us; for about the same time it was telegraped from Saverne that no trains could be received for four or five hours. time was spent in clearing the track and the travelers who found it too tiresome to ream about under a woodshed near, the train, wiled away the time by standing in a drizzling rain and observing the progress of the work on the demolished cars. It was 7 o'clock when we were at last in a condition to move on, but after an hour's ride we were obliged to stop for the night at Hochfeidez, the first station beyond Brumat, miserable place with a miserable inn. Most of the officers preferred to sleep in the cars; but having secured a mattress on the floor with the additional luxury of a heavy carpet to cover me, I spent a very comfortable night in the inn. We started early this morning, and crept slowly along to Saverne, where, hearing that an express train was soon to pass through, I succeeded in having my ear attached to it, and arrived at Nancy in safety. "Nanzig" is an orthographic innevation that the Germans have already made, but in the city itself the pro-

ceas of assimilation is not in every respect so successful. Either the inhabitants do not or will not understand the German language, and in most cases they exhibit a bitter hostility to everything German. The Germans have commenced the introduction of their own system of organization. Already they have a postal service apart from the field post-office for the use of the city, and a telegraph office has also been opened for general use. The railroad has an independent head, and everything relating to railroad affairs is conducted in the same manner as in Germany. The railroad depot shows an immense amount of business transactions, but most of it is in connection with the army, and is not in proportion to that in the streets of the city. Nancy is the place where army Jews, Knights of the Order of St. John and Liebesgaben, or donation for the army, col lect. Further than this place the army contractors do not venture, and they are imitated by the Knights of the Order of St. John, a class of wealthy Germans, who, having been officially constituted the benefactors of sick and wounded soldiers, have advanced as far as this city in their charitable purposes. When these purposes are combined with the certainty of no personal discomfort to themselves, they occasionally penetrate further into the army. Their subordinates, however, have brought them into great disfavor. Very little discretion seems to have been exercised in their selection of subordinates, and out of the 7,000 persons who bear the red cross on their arm a very great majority pursue aims entirely at variance with their pretensions, and many of them are of the lowest classes, who have no other intention than pillage and plunder. An incident in which I was concerned exhibits a very men mode of procedure. I believe it was at Meaux that I was waiting in my carriage before my hotel for my servant to bring down my baggage. A youth of about nineteen years, with a red cross on his arm and an other on his cap, pleased with the appearance of my vehicle, jumped into it, and seating himself at my side. intimated in pretty bad French his wish that I would get on the coachman's box and drive him to a certain place. When I inquired his authority for this procedure, he pointed to his cross, and, in a brutal manner, told me that my carriage was "requirirt" by him, and that for the next week or so I must drive him about on a pleasure excursion. He had mistaken me for a Frenchman, but as I had more strength on my side than he, the process of his ejection was rather summary. By this class of people most of the charitable gifts for the army are consumed or dissipated before they get beyond this city. When I left the front, two weeks ago, nothing whatever has reached the army before Paris; and, while the hospitals and depots near Metz and Nancy were overburdened with luxuries of every kind, the army before Parls was living on bad potatoes. So great has become the disre pute into which the red cross has fallen, that an inquiry has been ordered by the Prussian Government, and the Crown Prince has issued a stringent order to correct the abuse of the power exercised by the persons wearing it

THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC BAZAAR. The French Patriotic Ladies' Fair of this city was opened at the Armory of the 71st Regiment, on Broadway, last evening. The three large rooms of the armory have been handsomely decorated with drapery and a large number of American and French flags. The insignia of Ireland are also displayed. The tables have been profusely covered with goods of every kind.

been profusely covered with goods of every kind.
Among the most valuable are three pianos, several fine pictures, one of them woven of silk, a piece of excellent tapestry, two large mirrors, and a phaeton. A number of these will be disposed of by lottery. In the middle room is a tasteful flower temple, a platform for the orchestra, a post-office, a soda-water stand, and a restaurant. There is also a fine-art gailery.

The opening ceremonies commenced with music by Antonio L. Mora's band. Victor Place, French Consul-General, then made a speech in French. Richard O'Gorman followed with an address in English, in which he dwelt on the aid to be given to the sufferers by the war in France, praised the ladies for their charitable undertaking, and read at the close a letter written by the wife of Gen. Lafayette in 172, and sent with a present from her to the sufferers by the Revolutionary War in this country. After the addresses, Mora's band played that Company and the country and made was very large, the rooms of the armory being finied. Company A of the 5th Regiment (Lafayette Guard) and a company of the 69th Regiment (Lafayette Guard) and a company of the 69th Regiment acted as honorary guard. The following are the hadies presiding at the several tables: Mrs. Rochette, Mrs. E. Jumel Perry, Mrs. Ch. Lassalle, Mrs. A. Charvet, Mrs. Victor Place, Miss Leelercy, Mrs., W. A. Budd, Mrs. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Mrs. Ames Van Wart, Mrs. Henry Alker, Miss E. Aubert, Mrs. E. Fiston, Mrs. Bouillon, Mrs. A. H. Lazarre, Miss De Bossier, Mrs. Allien, Mrs. Hoguet, and Mrs. Andrae. The foral temple is presided over by Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, " and containing communications in French and English, was issued yesterday. The Fair will be open afternoons, and enlivened evenings by orchestral music.

The Bozaar of the German Patriotic Ladies' Aid Society of Union Hill. West Hoboken, Weehawken,

The bazaar of the German Patriotic Ladies' Aid Society of Union Hill, West Hoboken, Wechawken, North Bergen, and Guttenburg has netted \$1,619 17. The German Fair in progress at Dramatic Hall, Newark, N. J., for a week, has proved a great success. On Saturday night the remaining articles will be disposed of by lot. The proceeds will amount to about \$5.000, which will be at once forwarded for the aid of the sufferers by the war.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The Hanlon case was closed to-night, and given to the jury about 8 o'clock.

About midnight the jury informed the Court that they could not agree. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is an official report by the Signal Service (United States Army), Division of Tele grams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce, dated

Nov. 16, 1870, 12:30 a.	m.:		****	*****		
			Wind.		d Force	
Place of Hight of	Section 1	****	per	Dia. pe	er of	-
Observation. Barom.		Wind.	Bour.	A. 1	t. Wind.	Weather.
Augusta, Gu 30.21	40 2		-	-	Calm.	Clear.
Beston, Mass 29.77	365	8. W.		.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffale, N. Y. 29.71	323	E.	2	.02	Gentle.	Pair.
Caeyenae, W. T. 29.68	270	***		-	Calm.	Clear.
Carago, Ill 29.93	437	W.		.02	Gentle.	Pair.
Carinasti, Ohio. 29.33	380	8. W.	1	.02	Gentie.	Fair.
Careland, Ohio 29.87	340	8. W.	4	.08	Gentie.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich 20.77	310	8. W.	2	.02	Gentle.	Clear.
Dulath. Minn 29,33	260	N. W.	25	3.25	Strong.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla., 29.99	440	-	-	-	Calm.	Clear.
Milwauker, Wis. 29.35	320	N. W.	12	.75	Brink.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala 30.09	497	-	-	_	Calm.	Clear.
Montgomery Ala. 36.00	420	***	ane.	-	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn., 30.04	360	8.EW.	12	.75	Brick.	Snow.
New-Orleans, La. 30.09	430	W.	4	,68	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York City 28,82	410	N. W.	2	.02	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha. Neb 30 46	280	W.	12	.75	Brink.	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y 29.72	310	8.	2	.02	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittaburgh, Pa 29.90	350	N. W.	2 2	.02	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y 29,84	260	8. W.	2	.02	Gentie	Clear.
Washington, D.C. 29.85	330	N. W.	2	.02	Gentle.	Clear.
6t Paul Mion 30.05	300	N. W.		.00	Gentle.	Clear,
81. Louis, Mo 3.91	340	N. W.	4	.685	Gentle.	Clear.
HORSEN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	- 10/01	•	The same			

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The Alabama State Fair was opened in Mont-

... The Ohio Female Suffrage Association is in The Freshmen Class in Hamilton College have

.Snow-storms prevailed at many points northwest and south of Chicago yesterday.

The Good Templars of Philadelphia have petitioned the Mayor of that city to enforce the statuter against selling room.

... The clerks in the Treasury Department have joued Serr try Bontwell to recommend an increase of their salaries,The shipments of California merchandise to lishe, Montana, via the Central Pacific Railread, show an increase of nearly 2000 per cent over last year.

.The members of the Society of the Army of

way, soldiers shouted, and the car in which I was seated | GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR ON THE DE-MANDS OF RUSSIA-OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870. The circular of Prince Gortschakoff concerning the Treaty of Paris of 1856 is dated Oct. 31. It recites the successive alterations and violations of European treaties, among them that of 1856; is unable to see why garded by others; therefore Russia disowns its obligation to a limited enjoyment of the Euxine, and invites the Sultan to enjoy equal rights with her. She has no wish to rekindle the Eastern question, and only aims at mcreasing her defensive strength. The Government has prepared, as a compromise, a substitute, which is an arrangement of the questions at issue on an equitable and, therefore, a permaneut basis.

The Opinione of Florence believes that Russia's demand will be granted by the Powers.

The Vienna Cabinet is disappointed at Gladstone's dispatch on the Russian note, and likens him to Lord Aber-

In view of a possible movement of Russia southward a British fleet of observation will be established in the

The Telegraph this morning says it is certain that Russia has 60 iron-clad gunboats in the Black Sea ready

In the Hungarian Diet to-day, M. Deak urged the Government to resist the Russian pretensions. The opposition, however, desired to effect a peaceful arrangement.

THE ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

DISSOLUTION BEFORE THE MEETING OF PAR-LIAMENT PROBABLE-THE ROMAN QUESTION THE CHIEF ISSUE-A GENERAL ELECTION LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

FLORENCE, Oct. 28.-If the present Italian Cabinet should held together until the meeting of Parliament, I greatly doubt that its existence will be prolonged many days after that event. It is not merely that strong differences of opinion exist in the Cabinet itself as to the line to be pursued toward the Pope; de fections of different kinds are already manifesting themselves among those members of the constitutional majority by which the Lanza-Sella Ministry has hitherto been supported. The opposition arises from various causes. The Fiorence journals of yesterday give som ndication of the various forms it is likely to take. The Nazione of yesterday reprints a long address by Broglio (Minister of Public Instruction in the early period of the Menabrea Ministry) to his constituents of Bassano, of which the drift is to tax the present Cabinet with precipitation in going to

Rome at all, and with unstatesmanlike rashness and recklessness, should they persist-unless the Pope be previously mollified-in removing thither the seat of Government, and planting the King cheek by jowl with his Holiness. In these views Broglio represents a class of oppositionists who have not yet spoken out, but who may now be expected to take courage from Broglio's ex-ample, and who, in the meeting of Parliament, will be sure to vote in this spirit. At the opposite extreme of the Parliament pole, but always within the ranks of the majority, are members of the new "Third Party," whose ppinions are reflected in the Halia Nuova, a journal edi ted by one of their chiefs, Bargoni, who succeeded Brog lie in the Ministry of Public Instruction. Ex-minister Broglio taxes the Lanza-Sella Cabinet with going too fast and too far, and implies that it does not sufficiently respect the Pope. Ex-Minister Bargon taxes it with not going fast enough, calls upon it to hurry on the transfer of the capital, and implies that in its respect for the Pope it is guilty of gross disrespect to the express provisions of the Charter and to the authority of the two Chambers. A third, and perhaps the most numerous class of oppositionists in the old majority, are those an error fraught with most serious consequences in having spontaneously declared its willingness to acceptnay, to invite a collective guarantee from all the Powers baving Catholic subjects, of those provisions for securing the spiritual independence of the Pontiff which Italy may propose to them. This third class of oppositionists -among whom are the more immediate friends and supporters of Baron Ricasoli-declare, and with every show of reason, that the practical result of such an arrange ment would be to substitute for the Austrian and French interventions from which Italy has freed herself, the unceasing, authorized, legitimate accepted interven-

tion of all the States of the Old and New World, possessing, or claiming to pessess, within their boundaries Catholic objects and interests, and apprehending, or professing to apprehend, disturbance to these into some real or fancied wrong suffered by the Pontiff at the ands of Italy. Who shall define what the Pope may be himself ! He has already done so. He has done so with great fullness in his Syllabus and Encyclical letter, and we know from them that his idea of spiritual independence means the absolute and universal prostration of all civil and political authority before his spiritual rule. He

ments in the State of Sinalon, The trial of Gen. Canto, who assassinated Pateni, is

again deferred. Gen. Negrete was received at Perbla enthusiastically. The journals publish furious articles against American citizens having claims against Mexico. The candidature of Porfirio Diaz for President is gain-

FIGHTING IN CHENFULFION-DEFEAT OF THE

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Three skirmishes have recently taken place with the insurgents in the mountainers district of Cienfuegos. On the 17th ult, there

was severe fighting on the banks of the Brumi in Santiago de Cuba, which, according to the Spanish official report, resulted in favor of the Cubans.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. Count Von Bismarck denies the au-thenticity of the dispatch reported to have been sent by him to the North German Minister at Florence.

...The Belgian Government replied to the omplaints of Prussia about the tone of the Belgian surpals, that the press of Belgium is constitutionally

.... A large public meeting was held in Cork

...Mr. Jay, the American Minister at Vienna, gave an entertainment on Monday evening in honor of Gen. Sheridan and party, at which, among other distinguished guests, were Baron Von Boust and Count

.... The negotiations looking to German

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

ANOTHER SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER IN CUSTODY -HIS STORY OF THE CRIME.

Boston, Nov. 15.—Considerable excitement was used at the Second Police-Station, this morning, by the arrival of Deputy-Sheriff Warren of Norfolk County, having in custody a young man who claims to be one of the murderers of Benjamin Nathan of New-York. The following is Sheriff Warren's statement:

"At about 8 o'clock last evening he was called upon by "At about 8 o'clock last evening he was called upon by a well-dressed and quite good-looking young man, who informed him that he had something of great importance to commuteate. The young man said that his name was ballas Lord, and that he had a secret in his breast which he could keep concealed no longer. Lord then related in detail most of the more important particulars connected with the murder of Mr. Nathan, as given from time to time to the papers, and concluded his story by freely confessing to Mr. Warren that he himself, and a man named Frank Barr, committed the murder. He also added that he and Barr had traveled all over the country since the murder, and that he parted company with him since the murder, and that he parted company with him since the murder, and that he parted company with him yesterday forenoon at the forks of a couple of roads, where there was a guide-board which said eight miles to State-st."

His story was told with so much plainness and appa rent sincerity as if coming from the heart of a conscience-smitten man, that Mr. Warren, at Lord's own request, locked him up. He had a large bowie-knife, a few papers, and a little money on his person. It is not mprobable that the young man is insane, but the case will be thoroughly investigated.

THE PRISONER THOUGHT TO BE INSANE-HE DE-NIES THE TRUTH OF HIS FORMER STATEMENTS.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Nov. 15 .- The excitement caused by the voluntary surrender of a young man named Dalias Lord to a deputy sheriff at Kandolph, on Monday evening, who claimed to be one of the murderers of Mr. Benjamin Nathan of New-York, was of short duration. After being confined for nearly 2t hours, he said that the statement made was false, and was done for the purpose of being delivered to New-York officers, as he expected to be able to rejoin his friends in Pottsville, Penn., in case he reached New-York. He says his name is George Heffran, and his age 21 years. His stepfather is a foreman of the Reading Railroad Company, and has a very comfortable house near Pottsville. The young man is supposed to be insame. named Dallas Lord to a deputy sheriff at Randolph, on

AN INSIDE OUTLOOK AT THE SITUATION.

THE RECENT ELECTION—GEN. SCHENCK—REVENUE TARIFF AND INTERNAL TAXATION GEN. BUTLER'S WAR SCHEME AND REVENUE

A reporter of The Washington Star in an interview with Postmaster-General Creswell, claims to have learned his views on the present political situation. The Republican defeat in Maryland, Mr. Creswell attributes, not to the weakness of the party, which, reforced by nearly 40,000 negro votes, is largely superior to the Democrats. The latter, however, overcome their opponents by hard work, and by an energetic canvass arried the State. Then, too, great numbers who have before voted against the Democrats allowed their prejudices to overcome them, and voted against the negro I know this to be true. I saw the operation myself at the polls on election day. In so far as the result of the election affects the Administration, the history of all Administrations will show reverses and triumphs, approvals and disapprovals.

"The off-year elections, midway between Presidential elections, are pretty generally adverse to the party in elections, are pretty generally adverse to the party in power, and little significance can be attached to them. We came very near losing the House in the XXXVIIIth Congress, the second year of Mr. Lincoin's term, and then the Border States alone saved us. At best, we had then but a fair working majority, the most important measures, such as the Freedman's Bureau, being carried by only 14. I am sure the President didn't wholly expect the reflection of all his friends; the greatest disappointment will be to the office seekers, who will not have their friends here to work out their schemes for office.

"Furthermore, I think we were too strong. The mem-

"Furthermore, I think we were too strong. The members were not compelled to consult with each other; there were too many aspirants for leadership and too much opportunity for the display of personal jealousies. I, for one, an astisted with the result; there will be no rings now to impede legislation. Gen. Schenck's defeat we have great reason to regret. He is an able, honest, and trustworthy man and was a capable leader. His loss is the greatest of the campaign and the Administration will miss him in the House. We shall defeat the enemy next time. "We must keep our finances firmly in hand, continue to reduce our public debt which is the most effective way · Furthermore, I think we were too strong

we know from them that his idea of spiritual independence means the absolute and universal proctumation of the campain and the dominated continued and the continued and the continued and the continued of the campain and the continued of the continued of the continued of the campain and the continued of the campain and the continued of the con

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES BY TELEGRAPH. ... Two brothers named Biber have been arrested in han Francisco for altering United States coin.

In San Francisco for allering United States coin.

The tobacco factory of I. J. Hobart, in Milzanice, Was, was burned yealering. Lam, \$12,000.

An Italian named Joseph Gallio, charged with
being entererned in the morder of Louis Gallidas in Mestes, in July last,
was arrened in Mempile, term, and taken to Bosine for first.

By a collision yesterday on the Rensselner and

WASHINGTON.

THE RECALL OF MOTLEY—ELECTION FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND MARYLAND—REPRE-SENTATIVE BUTLER OF TENNESSEE ASSETS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1876. It is understood that the Secretary of State to-night lenies that an order has been sent to Mr. Motley peremptorily recalling him from the English Mission, and directing him to turn over the Legation to Mr. Moran. As the information contained in the original statemen came directly from the White House, it is presumed that Mr. Pish has not yet complied with the President's in-Advices received from official sources corroborate the

charges of fraud in the IId South Carolina District, whereby Mr. Bowen was fraudulently counted out. At one precinct where Mr. Howen received 333 votes, the outents of two boxes were mixed together, and the count given him was only 175 votes. All of these voters have made affidavits of the facts, and the U.S. District-Attorney is now engaged in prosecuting the Commission ers and election managers for conspiracy to perpetrate Bowen nearly 5,000 majority, and it is probable the Board of Canvassers, in view of these facts, will award him the

It is understood here that Mr. Gary, who ran as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Vth District of Maryland, will contest his opponent's (Mr. Merrick) right to the seat. His friends say he has excellent grounds for contest and will undoubtedly be awarded the seat, as he was fairly elected.

Roderick R. Butler, reflected to Congress from the 1st District of Tennessee, announces that he will be in this city in about two weeks, to answer the charges preferred against him in the Pension Office, and prove his inno

members, and lasted until nearly 3 o'clock, but ne definite action was taken, as expected, on the matter of filling the vacancies now existing. Speaker Blaine has written to the President urging the

appointment of Deputy Commissioner Dong as as Comdissioner of Internal Revenue. Congressman Jenekes is here, and is said to be an applicant for the position of Commission of Patents. He is Chairman of the Committee on Patents in the present

NAPOLEON'S LAST APPOINTMENT - JAY GOULD AND COMMODORE VANDERBILT REQUIRED TO PAY THEIR TAXES.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE. Viscount Treilhard arrived here this morning, and will probably leave to-night on his return to New-York. As he had learned on Saturday that he would not be received by our Government as the successor of Minister Berthemy, his present visit is in part of courtesy to the latter, and to be informed by him of the condition of affairs in France, his absence from that country in South America and the time occupied by his veyage to the United States depriving him of the usual sources of intel-

Jay Gould, President of the Eric Railroad Company. wrote to the Internal Revenue Bureau that he had learned that an assessment had been returned by the Su-pervisor against that company for tax on the gross repervisor against that company for tax on the gross re-ceipts and earnings alleged to have been expended in construction, and asked that the Assessor might be in-structed to afford every facility for presenting and facil-as were necessary to be stated in a claim which would be made for the payment of the fax assessed. Accordingly the Assessor of the Sixth New-York District was in-structed to give the company angle facilities for pre-senting all the facts which they may desire bearing on the company's liability to the Analysis has also been instructed to take all steps necessar in mak-ing the proper assessment.

ing the proper assessment.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has written to messor
Lathrop, at Albany, respecting the assessment of tax
upon what is known as the "Eighty per cent. Scrip Dividend," declared by the New-York Central Pulifond Company in favor of its stockholders. The Commissioner
says a due regard for the interests at dights of the Government forbid that an assessment should longer be delayed.

ernment forbid that an assessment should longer be de-layed.

The Collector of Customs at Eastport, Me., writes to the Treasury Department that during last week the British schooner-Bessie was detained in that port on the charge of illicit traffic, and the Inspector of the port placed on board the vessel. The commanding officer subsequently represented that the goods were secreted near by on the shere. The Inspector went ashore to find them. Whereupon the captain immediately made prep-arations to cut and run, but the Inspector was too shrewd for him and got aboard before the anchor was hoisted. The crasperated captain suddenly set sail and carried the revenue officer with him down the bay. The captain of the revenue cutter on that station having been informed of what had taken place, gave chase and overhauled the schooner before she had proceeded out-side the harbor, and, bringing her too, towed her back and now detains her until the case shall be settled.

THE COLORED CADET CASE.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT-MARTIAL DISAF-WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-The following Gen eral Court-Martial Order was promulgated to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DETARIABLES, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1870.

Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at West Point, New-York, Oct. 21, 1879, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 272, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Oct. 12, 1870, and of which Brigadier-Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S. Arnuy, is President, was arraigned and tried Cadet James W. Smith, U.S. Military Academy.

ine. Gearing. - In this, that Cadet James W. Smith of the U. S. Milli-

riolation of paragraph of our design of the Market James W. Smith, having been re-ported on the 10th of Anuest. 1070, for replying to a fit-closer in a highly disrespectful manner, at drill p. m. after having been spoken to in the line of duty, did minist to the Commandent of Cadeta a mittee explana-tion therefor, stating: "I spoke to no fit-closer during the drill, nor did Cadet Corporal Bescom speak to me during the drill and my time?" which statement was false. All this at West Point, New-York, on or about

which statement was faire. All this at West Point, New York, on evaluate the 20th day of Aguest, 1879.

To which charges and specifications the accused cadet, James W. Smith. United States Military Academy, pleaded not guilty."

FINDING.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds accused cadet, James W. Smith, United States Military Academy, as follows:

"Charge state—of the specification, guilty;" of the charge, "guilt," "Charge second.—Of the specification, not guilty; of the charge, not guilty."

gally.

Tentrance.—And the Court does therefore sentence him, Cadet James W. Smith of the United States Military Academy, to walk post, under charge of a cadet sentinel, from 20'clock p. m. until retreat for six consecutive Saturdays.

II. The proceedings in the case of James W. Smith and the finding upon the first charge are appoved. The onition of the Judye-Advocate General, expressed in his

urdays.

II. The proceedings in the case of James W. Smith and the finding upon the first charge are appoved. The opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, expressed in his review of the case, that it is better that this sentence should be disapproved than that the sanction of the Government should be given to a punishment so utterly insufficient as that proposed to be inflicted, is concurred in. The sentence is disapproved. As to the second charge, although the doubt arising from the testimony as to the intent of the accused in his denial to the commandant of cadets, might appear to be so sight as hardly to amount to that reasonable one which, is law, would justify an acquittal. Yet the Court, upon personal hearing of the case, has, in the exercise of its discretion, given him the hencift of that doubt. The finding is approved. Cadet James W. Smith is hereby released from arrost.

III. The General Courf-Martial, of which Brig-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Arby, is President, is hereby dissolved, by order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER. Margaret Moore, residing at No. 331 West Twenty-sixth-st., last evening murdered her child, Sarah M. Moore, aged 2 years, by cutting its throat with a rasor. From a subsequent investigation by the police, it appeared that in the afternoon Mrs. Moore manifested symptoms of insanity. At 7:30 in the evening Robert Adair, a brother of Mrs. Moore, came to the house and found the little girl lying dead near the stove, with its thront cut. Between the stove and the dead child lay a razor smeared with blood, and at the side of the child sat the mother in a rocking chair, calmly rocking herself.
In another part of the room, two other children, a boy of 7 years and a girl of 5, were playing in a large cradle.

Turning to his sister, Mr. Adair said: "Maggie, who did thist" She replied: "I did it." Mr. Adair then took the razer, and placed it on a table, when the woman sprang to seize it as if to kill herself, but was prevented. and her brother then took her to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-House. No reason can be assigned for the murder of her child, except temporary insanity, which Mrs. Moore's neighbors assert she has probably induced by taking drugs for the purpose of producing an abortion She told the Police that she would have killed the other children if her brother had not come. She and her husband are natives of Ireland.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .. The Rev. Dr. Bailard, an Episcopal clergyman

Prof. Edward W. Root of the Child Depart-

ment of Chemistry is Hamilton College died yesterday.

... Calvin W. Starbuck, founder and principal proprietor of The Continuous Duty Thora, died radicals. Classification of the heart, against